

The Times-Dispatch.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1904.

A Dangerous Contest.

The doubt which the Landmark at first blithely expressed about the wisdom of the multiple book list system adopted by the State Board of Education is pretty generally shared, and as time advances it is hardening into the conviction that a mistake has been made. Pupils going from the grammar schools of one county into those of another should not have to buy new books for the same grades; nor should a horde of book agents be turned loose upon the hundred and more school districts of the State. State Senator Keane's resolution in favor of a uniform book list is worthy of earnest consideration. We should not be surprised to see it pass—Norfolk Landmark.

The Richmond correspondent of the Index-Appeal notes the indications of an approaching book war in Richmond. Such a war may denote good or evil for the State. If conducted on the high plane of comparison of the goods of the respective contestants, such a war should be invited and encouraged for the educational welfare of Virginia. It should be the concern of the Legislature and of the State authorities generally, that it is not conducted in any other way. A book war is always suggestive, more or less, of covert schemes and corrupt methods, and Virginia wants no scandal in this opening era of reform government and clean elections, and it is quite safe to say she will have none. The Nemesis of public opinion will not fail to find out and punish the official or the corporation that ventures to tamper with the interests of our public school system for selfish and corrupt ends.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Both the Landmark and the Index-Appeal are discreet, conservative newspapers, and they are not given to raising false alarms. If the plan adopted by the State Board of Education be put into effect, there will be no fair contest, "conducted on the high plane of comparative merit of the goods of the respective contestants." The rich corporations will spend money with a free hand, and the poorer concerns, no matter how meritorious their books may be, will be at a great disadvantage. It will be much the same thing as though two candidates should oppose each other, and one should make an active canvass with a pocketful of campaign money and the other should stay at home and spend nothing and rest his chances on his merits. In such a contest it would take no prophet to forecast the result.

If all the book concerns should make an active canvass and spend money freely, the situation would not be improved. All such contests, in connection with the public schools, are to be discouraged and prohibited.

The whole question should be threshed out and disposed of by the State Board of Education. Before that tribunal each book will stand upon its merits and the contest will be fair.

Anticipation and Realization.

A favorite topic of discussion in the old-time debating societies was this: "Is there more pleasure in the anticipation or the realization of our enjoyments?" The affirmative side contended, of course, that in the great majority of cases, at least, pleasures long anticipated did not fairly come up to expectation. This is usually the case, for the simple reason that when we are looking forward to some pleasant journey or entertainment or new condition in life, our imagination gets to work and fancy is almost sure to exaggerate. Moreover, we have already had a part of the pleasure in anticipation, and by the law of compensation, that must be deducted from the balance on the realization account. As the old proverb puts it, "You cannot eat your cake and have it."

But there is another side of the question. If anticipated pleasures do not pan out in the realization, it is equally true that anticipated ills are usually not so bad and burdensome to be borne when we are finally called upon to meet the situation face to face. Imagination and fancy also play their part in the anticipation of evil. We are apt to exaggerate anticipated evils as anticipated pleasures, and moreover in the anticipation we discount the trouble to a greater or less extent, and prepare ourselves for it, so that when it comes, it is usually not so bad as we had feared.

Illustrations on both accounts are to be found day by day in the stock market. Good prospects, as well as bad prospects, are always discounted, and so it has become an axiom of the "street," that when the good news is out, stocks, that have been put up in anticipation, are almost sure to go down; and on the contrary, when the expected bad news is out, prices that have been lowered in anticipation are almost sure to advance. Of course, there are exceptions to this, but the rule is as we have stated it. For example, stocks were recently depressed on the news of the threatened war between Japan and Russia, but upon the receipt of the news that hostilities had

actually begun, the market became strong and stocks went up.

We are led to these reflections by the news from Baltimore. While the fire in that city was raging, Baltimoreans were depressed beyond expression, and it seemed to them that the city was doomed. Baltimore was at that time the bluest city in the United States, and the people were almost in despair. But now that the flames have been extinguished, now that the magnificent buildings of the business district are a mass of ruins; now that the people are face to face with the situation, news comes that they are hopeful and buoyant and are addressing themselves to the task of rebuilding with energy and joy; and the Baltimore Sun comes out and declares that Baltimore to-day offers greater inducements to investors than any city in the United States. In short, the realization is nothing like so bad as foreshadowed, and it will not be long before Baltimore will be herself again, grander and greater and more beautiful than in her palmiest days.

Paid Primaries.

In the discussion of the primary election law, very little attention seems to be given to the fact that the general elections law, approved January 11, 1901, provides that "the cost of conducting elections under this chapter shall be paid by the counties and cities respectively." Some persons have expressed a doubt whether the Legislature intended this provision to apply to primaries or not; but we must presume that the members knew what they were doing, and the language is clear enough to apply to all elections held under the aforesaid chapter, to wit: Chapter 587, printed in the acts of Assembly 1903-'04 on pages 322 to 341.

However, it would seem desirable, if not absolutely necessary to the completeness of that act, that there should be some legislation restricting the primaries which may claim funds from the cities and counties.

Of course, neither the Legislature nor anybody else expects the public to pay the charges for a primary unless that primary be held by a political party of consequence, such as the Democratic party or the Republican party. But as the law now stands, it is open to any sort of party, big or little, young or old, numerous or few. The "Socialists" even might proceed to hold a primary under the law and make the whole thing ridiculous. To this phase of the question we call the Legislature's attention.

A primary to be held at the public expense should be representative of a party that at the last preceding election cast a certain percentage of the total vote cast.

Under the new general law, covering regular and special elections, both, the pay of primary officers would be the same, we suppose, as that of the officers appointed to conduct the regular elections, and would be paid in like manner.

Under sections 145 and 150 of the general elections law, the pay of clerks and commissioners of election is fixed at \$1 a day each. But they have been getting a great deal more pay than that in some, if not in all, places—a special law or other authority perhaps regulating the subject.

In Henrico, clerks and judges are paid \$2 per day for their services. In this city they are paid \$5 per day. This is none too much, if it means that a man is to go to the polls at sunrise and serve until late at night when he has finished counting and certifying the vote.

It would be well for members of the Legislature to make special inquiry into this matter, and see if the present law is ample enough to provide pay from the respective cities and counties for the judges, clerks and commissioners of primary elections.

Faithless Fathers.

Senator McIlwaine, of Petersburg, has offered a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any man to desert his wife or children. The bill requires husbands and fathers to provide for the support of their families, and, failing to do so, they are subject to a term in prison.

Some such law as this is greatly needed in Virginia, and if Senator McIlwaine has not already done so, he may gather some important information by conferring with those who manage orphan asylums. These asylums, or some of them at least, do not confine themselves strictly to the care of orphans, but some times take under their protection the children of destitute mothers. Appeals to such asylums come fast and often from wives who have been deserted by their husbands, and recently it was remarked at a meeting of the board of directors of one of the Richmond institutions that that asylum was largely caring for the children of mean and worthless men, who had cruelly deserted their wives.

It is a crime in the sight of God, and it should be made a crime in law, for a man to desert his family and leave them to the charities of the world. Such a man is unfit to live in decent society, and is a fit subject for the penitentiary.

We hope that Senator McIlwaine's bill will pass.

Baltimore Streets.

It is estimated that the expenditure of no less than \$2,000,000 will be required to remove the debris from the streets of Baltimore. We guess this sum includes the cost of restoring the broken sidewalks and roadways, and if so, it probably is not overstated.

If possible, Baltimore would do well to seize this occasion to widen some of the narrow and crooked streets in the burned district, but well we know that she has now many, many urgent demands upon her funds.

Under somewhat similar conditions Richmond, perforce, had to let slip the opportunity she had to grade her Main Street.

If the corporation had had money for the purpose, it could have caused Main

Street to be regraded in the spring of 1866 to great public advantage.

The hills thereon might have been smoothed down from Fourth to Seventeenth, so that the rise of ground from the latter to the former street would have been barely noticeable, but the city treasury was empty and lot owners dreaded the expense which the changing of grade would impose them.

So we lost our chance. Baltimore ought to do somewhat better. Some of the worst cases of crookedness and narrowness in its streets it can manage to correct.

If it has the means to make this investment it will be one that will be through all time.

Diplomacy Ended.

Several days ago Mr. William J. Bryan made a speech at Frankfort, Ky., and by way of introduction said:

"I am at a loss for a subject, but I take 'Money and Morals,' the topic used by a Kentucky editor, who has neither."

Editor Waterson took the thrust to himself and replied:

"If Mr. Bryan prefers coming to Kentucky to make a speech abusing me, to attending his sister's funeral, I have no defense to make. I leave all his followers to consider the insensibility of his conduct."

And so have diplomatic relations between these two eminent statesmen been rudely snapped, but this far not a gun has been fired. What's the matter with Kentucky?

If the bill of Mr. Harman, of Tennessee, now pending in a Senate committee, should become a law, as seems likely, the term "parole" will be substituted in the law for "conditional pardon," after July 1st, and the Governor will be relieved of the duty of passing upon the applications of convicts. That duty will be wholly devolved upon the board of directors of the penitentiary; at present the board recommends and the Governor passes upon their recommendations.

The city of Philadelphia seems to be a little more concerned about the negro problem than any other town on the map. Disfranchisement in the South and the cut-to-tails in Delaware have sent a lot of bad colored folks to Philadelphia.

Property belonging to Johns Hopkins Hospital, nearly of the value of \$1,000,000, was destroyed by the Baltimore fire. The amount of insurance is not stated, but no suppose it was large.

The United States will first get a good deal of meat and bread into the Orient. That will be our proper part in the big war, and the bigger the war grows, the more vigorously will we fire.

Richmond's fire department may be lots better than Baltimore's, but all the same now is a good time to take out that insurance policy you have been thinking about.

The Baltimore rebuilders will see to it. If such a thing be possible, that that kind of lightning shall not strike a second time in the same place.

Whatever may be Candidate Hearst's money plank, his plunks will be popular enough with many of the Tammany boys and some other boys.

One dashing battle does not decide a war any more than one swallow wraps June, July, August all into one sweltering heap.

The fuse was touched off at Port Arthur, but the real explosion may be in the dead center of Europe. No one can tell.

It will all be over before the Jamestown show opens, and both Japan and Russia will be on hand with big exhibits, perhaps.

The Russian bear grins as he contemplates the old adage: "He laughs best who laughs last."

The judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals nicely side-stepped the question of Ann's age.

The "beautiful" can't stand rays like those Old Sol sent forth yesterday.

The Japs seem to have better hitters on their nine.

For Baltimore Sufferers.

At the request of some subscribers, The Times-Dispatch has ordered a collection of the acknowledged and forward any sums contributed to the sufferers in the Baltimore fire.

The following amounts have been received:

Mr. J. R. Anderson.....\$100.00

The Misses Stewart.....50.00

Mrs. John Stewart.....100.00

Joseph Bryan.....100.00

Mrs. M. P. Anderson.....20.00

Total.....\$750.00

Personal and General.

Aaron V. Hamilton, the last surviving member of the Fremont expedition to the Pacific coast in 1846, has just died in St. Louis.

Kentucky Democrats will erect a handsome monument to the late Governor Campbell, who was killed in 1900 at Frankfort, Ky., while on a tour of inspection of the State.

Although there are still ten indictments hanging over Dr. A. A. Ames, former Mayor of Minneapolis, for malfeasance in office, none of them will be prosecuted, as the recent decision of the Supreme Court, setting aside his conviction under the strongest of cases against him, renders a second conviction practically an impossibility.

W. P. Gannett, of Providence, has a silver candlestick that isn't for sale. Edward Everett gave it, many years ago, to Daniel Webster. It stood on the library table at the White House. The little wax taper for heating the sealing wax, Webster's grandson and namesake gave it to Mr. Gannett.

A Few Foreign Facts.

Coffee drinking was forbidden to all but the wealthiest classes in Westphalia in 1795. Five years later, to enforce the ban, a penalty was imposed on any one importing less than fifty pounds of coffee at a time, or distributing or selling it to others.

Sweden prohibits the importation of articles containing arsenic. The law particularly affects the importation of wall paper, carpets, dry goods and textiles. While it is admitted the arsenic dyes, carmine and manganese oxide may contain traces of arsenic, yet there is no cause for fearing injurious effects therefrom.

The manufacture of wooden shoes or clogs is quite a picturesque industry of Italy. In the case of demand for these shoes, for they are the popular footwear, not only for the Italian people, but for the whole of Europe, women and children who work in the factories.

FRAUDS IN A BALE OF HAY.

Which Suggests a Word or Two About Frauds in Watch Cases.

According to an article in the Cincinnati Commercial, a fifty-one-pound stone was recently found in that city secreted in a bale of hay of eighty pounds.

This is not as bad as finding a lump of lead of nearly one-half the weight of the solid gold watch case secreted in the center of the case.

Gold watch cases are sold by weight and no one can see how this lead is secreted until the springs of the case are taken out and the lead will be found secreted behind them.

These cases are made by companies who profess to be honest, but furnish the means to the dishonest to rob the public. It is not pleasant for any one to find that he has bought a lump of lead in his watch case.

Another trick of the makers of spurious gold watch cases is to stamp the case "U. S. Assay." The United States does not stamp any article made out of gold and silver except coin, and the fakers, by using this stamp, want to make the public believe that the government had something to do with the stamping or guaranteeing the fineness of watch cases.

The Duober-Hampden Watch Company, of Canton, Ohio, who are constantly exposing these frauds, will furnish the names of the manufacturers who are in this questionable business.

FINANCES OF MANCHESTER

Committee at Work on the Budget of Appropriations.

COUNCIL WILL MEET TO-NIGHT

May Talk About Bridges Across the River—Funeral of Mrs. Flournoy.

Manchester Bureau Times-Dispatch, No. 1102 Hull Street.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held last night, and the "wants" of the different departments were discussed, and the revised license list was also referred to and discussed informally.

The committee will make a report to Council to-night, but before the budget is completed all citizens interested will be invited to appear before the committee.

There will probably be several of these open meetings, and citizens and merchants will be given every opportunity to appear and express themselves.

The lower branch of the City Council will meet to-night. The principal business expected to come up will be the question of another bridge across the river, where Mayo's bridge now is.

A committee of citizens will be present to urge some action on the proposition to erect a bridge at the point mentioned. This committee consists of Messrs. H. C. Beattie, D. L. Toney, A. D. Stowell and D. L. Pulliam.

The idea seems to be to compel the Passenger and Power Company to use this proposed bridge, and it is thought that company will oppose such action, as it contemplates building a bridge across the river west of the Free Bridge.

FUNERAL OF MRS. FLOURNOY.

Mrs. W. R. Flournoy will be buried this afternoon at 3 o'clock from Central Methodist Church. The interment will be in Mount Zion cemetery.

General Bolling, of Petersburg, attended the regular meeting of Joe Johnston Camp, C. V., held last night at the city hall. The talk was greatly enjoyed. The camp now has a large membership.

COURT NOTES.

Ernest Coleman was sent to jail by Mayor Maurice yesterday for thirty days for taking a bicycle from the home of Thomas Nicholson.

Walker Johnson, colored, was fined \$5.00 for being drunk and disorderly.

Berkley White, the negro who killed his uncle in Chesterfield county some time ago, was sent to the pen for fifteen years in the Circuit Court.

Rev. Dr. W. R. Evans will lecture at Meno Memorial Church on "Hymns and Hymn Writers," at 8:30 o'clock to-night.

A Valentine party will be given by the "Little Lights" of Central Methodist Church at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Crooks, Tenth and Stockton streets, under the direction of Mrs. Charles Schandt.

Miss Myra C. Williams was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Best, at No. 207 East Thirteenth Street, Tuesday night.

Mr. John L. Martin is better.

MAYOR OF PENSACOLA FINED FOR FIGHTING

(By Associated Press.) PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 11.—Mayor T. F. Welles, who ended in a fight with W. H. Trainer, also of this city, about ten days since, was arrested this morning upon his return from a hunting trip by the captain of police, and was tried in the Police Court by Mayor pro tem Naava, on the charge of fighting, being fined \$7.50. Trainer was also arrested on this charge, but his case was postponed until to-morrow morning.

The fight, which occurred in the private office of the mayor, started over political matters. Trainer was badly injured and has just recovered sufficiently to leave his bed.

WOODWARD & SON, LUMBER, NINTH AND ARTH STS.

THE ANTI-JUG LAW TESTED

North Carolina Supreme Court Hears Argument on Its Constitutionality.

MORTGAGE IS CANCELLED

Baptist Female University at Raleigh Now Entirely Free of Debt.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 11.—The North Carolina Association held its annual meeting in this city last night and elected E. R. Conger, of Raleigh, president, and William Dunn, of Newbern, secretary and treasurer. Rocky Mount was selected as the next place of meeting.

The case of State vs. Patterson, from Durham, involving the question of the application of the "anti-jug" law to the prohibition and dispensary territory in the State, was argued before the Supreme Court to-day, Attorney-General Gilmer, H. A. Forshee and R. B. Boon appearing for the State, and ex-Judge R. W. Winston and H. E. Bryan, of Durham, for the defendant.

A mortgage of \$31,000 against the Baptist Female University here was cancelled yesterday, the entire amount having been paid off, so that the institution is now entirely out of debt.

Raleigh is now in the midst of about the severest winter conditions of the winter season, ground being covered with about four inches of hail and sleet, and the thermometer is falling fast, the lowest record of the season being forecast.

Notice was filed in the office of the Secretary of State for a change of the name of the Moll-Poll-Hodgin Company, of Winston-Salem, to the Telling-Hodgin Company. C. A. Moll, being president and George D. Hodgin, secretary. The firm does a general insurance agency business.

The Public Storage Warehouse Company, of Bessemer City, was chartered this morning with \$25,000 capital authorized and \$2,500 subscribed. J. A. Smith, J. A. Pinchback and others.

Mr. Alfred W. St. Jacques and Miss Marie Estelle Barbee were married this morning in the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart. This is the first marriage ceremony that has been performed in a Catholic Church here in twenty years.

Captain R. B. Glenn delivered an address at Tabernacle Baptist Church this morning before the "B. B. B. class of the Sunday school." He goes to Louisville on the 22d to deliver an address for the Nethan Society of the Louisville Female College. Captain Glenn is one of the prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and expresses the greatest confidence in securing the nomination. Probably his strongest opponent is Major Steadman, of Greensboro. There are many who are rather expecting a "dark horse" to come in and get the nomination at the last.

It was been decided that one of the features of the great Summer School to be held at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in this city this year will be a model school garden, to be under the direction of Prof. D. J. Crosby, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

KILLED FOR CONJURE.

To Hang for What He Believed Was Heroic Virtue.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 11.—Archie Lipscombe, colored, some time ago went to the home of a negro named Merritt and attempted to kill him for some time started from the house. When he reached the door, he picked up his gun and shot Merritt, the whole load entering his body, killing him almost instantly. Merritt lived just across the line in Granville county, while Lipscombe resided about one hundred yards on the Durham side. His trial was, therefore, held in Granville, and he was convicted and sentenced to be hanged April 15th.

Lipscombe claims that Merritt had conspired with his wife and he killed him on this account. A short time before the tragedy the two men had some words on account of a debt, and Merritt went to the Lipscombe home and informed Lipscombe's wife that a spell had been put upon her and she would be dead in three weeks. Soon after this the woman was taken sick, and then she told her husband what Merritt had said.

It was then that Lipscombe went over to the Merritt home and killed him. His only defense was that he thought if he killed the man his wife would get well, and that he was doing her a good deed. He was finally found guilty, and the free judgment of \$3,400.21 was paid over to him yesterday. There are several parties among whom this money will be divided.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. U. N. Camden.

Mrs. Annie Hall Camden, wife of Mr. U. N. Camden, a yard-master of the Southern Railway, died at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at her home in Spartanburg, S. C.

Mrs. Camden was for many years a resident of this city, and she leaves here many friends and acquaintances who will sincerely grieve to hear of her death. She is survived by her husband and two daughters, Misses Oelo M. and Louise Camden; her mother, three sisters, and three brothers.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon from Pine Street Baptist Church of this city. The interment will be made in River View Cemetery.

The funeral of Mr. Daniel Billey will take place at 11 o'clock this morning from St. Mary's German Catholic Church.

The funeral of Mr. Albert J. Bull took place at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his late residence in Howard's Grove.

The funeral of Mr. Rudolph Krauser will take place at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning from St. Mary's German Catholic Church.

The funeral of Mr. John R. Hughes will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, No. 41 North Eighth Street. The interment will be made in Hollywood.

The funeral of Mrs. H. C. Hecher took place at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the residence on the Mechanicsville Turnpike.

The funeral of Miss Jane E. Womack will take place at 11:30 o'clock this morning from the Richmond Home for Ladies. The interment will be made in Hollywood.

E. C. Munday.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Feb. 11.—Mr. Evans C. Munday, a well known farmer of Albemarle, died yesterday at Gilbert's Station, after a brief illness, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The deceased is survived by a

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widow, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Munday was a member of Company K, Second Virginia Cavalry, during the war between the States, and at the time of his death was a member of the Goss-Grigsby Camp of Confederate Veterans. At the funeral the Sons of Veterans of the Salmon-Pritchett Camp will act as pall-bearers.

William Gore, Sr.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Feb. 11.—Mr. William Gore, Sr., died at 11 o'clock to-day at the residence of his son, Mr. Gore, in the eighth year of his age. Mr. Gore was born in Scotland and came to Williamsburg about thirty-five years ago. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 3 o'clock from the residence of his son, Mr. W. A. Gore. The Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin will conduct the service.

Mrs. Elizabeth Livesay.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Elizabeth Livesay died last evening at the home of her son, in Blandford. She was sixty-three years of age. The funeral will be held from the Blandford Methodist Church to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock.

Miss Jane Womack.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 11.—Miss Jane Womack, an aunt of Mrs. William Kall and Mrs. Rolla Hobbs, died in Richmond yesterday at the age of eighty-one. The funeral will take place in Richmond to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock, and interment will be in Hollywood.

Mrs. C. C. Bowers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 11.—Mrs. C. C. Bowers died to-day, aged forty-five years. The remains will be taken to-morrow morning to the old home of the deceased in Fluvanna county, for interment.

Mrs. Bowers is survived by her husband, C. C. Bowers, and a son and daughter—Mrs. J. Bowers and Miss Mabel B